"A STUDY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN LATUR DISTRICT"

A synopsis Submitted to

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1. BRIEF RESUME OF PROPOSED WORK:

In India woman constitutes almost 50 % of total population, our constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens and prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, caste etc. But still now woman in India is treated as vulnerable section of the society. In Western countries women are empowered long ago, but in India the concept and process of women empowerment has started lately.

According to World Bank estimates, India has one of the lowest female labour force participation rates in the world. The female labour participation rate in India had fallen to 20.3% in 2019 from more than 26% in 2005, according to World Bank estimates, compared with 30.5% in neighbouring Bangladesh and 33.7% in Sri Lanka. Most employed women in India are in low-skilled work, such as farm and factory labour and domestic help. In 2020, about 19 percent of women were in the labour force across India, down from approximately 30 percent in 1990.also employment became the serious issue because of the growing population, lack quality education, low skilled education along that demand for job is high.

Doing job or employment just not solution for women, not enough as well. Women have to empower herself through entrepreneurship. Encouraging women entrepreneurs is vital for economic growth as their participation direct bearing on improving the standard of living, helps in the job creation and allow them more social independence that bring about better outcomes at the community level.

2. INTRODUCTION TO PROPOSED RESEARCH TOPIC:

Women entrepreneurs and their increasing presence in India have significantly influenced the social and economic demographics of the country. The participation of women in the

labour force has helped millions of families to pull out of poverty and has led to job creation. Women are well known for their leadership skills and hence dominate in new-age industries such electronic, manufacturing where more than 50% of the employees are women because of their high-precision work and better productivity levels. This attitude towards work and commendable business skills have also emphasised the importance of women in the modern workforce.

The dictionary meaning of word empower is the "process of gaining freedom and power to do what you want or want to control what happens to you". And an entrepreneur is a person who organise a venture to benefit from an opportunity, rather than working as an employee. At present world over 1/3rd of the entrepreneurial ventures is run by women entrepreneurs. With each passing year, more and more women are finding success in their entrepreneurial venture. Empowerment of women entrepreneur is an innovative and important policy for development of the economy like India. Empowering women through entrepreneurship has become an essential part of country's development efforts due to Economic growth, social stability and Women development.

Why women should become entrepreneurs?

1. To become economically independent.
2. To establish their own enterprise.
3. To establish their identity in the society.
4. To achieve Excellency in their endeavour.
5. To build confidence to themselves.
6. To claim equal status in the societies.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Studies Related to Women Entrepreneurship.

Raheja, P., & Garg, A. 2018 This study concluded that after facing many problems women is become self-reliant economically. Government initiatives has helped women great deal to

become a successful entrepreneur that leads to their improve status not only in their life but also in society and family.

Chavan, V. M., &Murkute, P. A. 2016 This study reveals that even though women have come long way from where they started and through entrepreneurship contributed towards the economic growth and poverty reduction in India. The journey from homemaker to entrepreneur has not been easy and filled with many challenges. There are more government efforts needed to refine women lead enterprises.

Nandy, S., & Kumar, S. 2014 This research suggests that lots of effort is needed to improve the position of women entrepreneur. They need assurance, mobility and freedom to come out of their shell.

Goyal, M., & Parkash, J. 2011 In this study discussed that different reason of women to become an entrepreneur such as to support family, to make self-identity, to improve social status, to generate employment opportunities for others, freedom and independence etc. Women entrepreneurs are making their place known but their progress is slow.

S., Khan, A., Vashistha, N., & Siddique, R. A. 2017 This research showsthat women entrepreneurship is not an alien concept in India. There are over 26 lakhs women owned enterprise in India. The enterprise is of micro and small scale. They are more involved in traditional activities such as food business, tailoring, handicrafts etc. Their talents are not being fully utilised.

4. AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the evolution and development of women entrepreneurship and status of women empowerment, with special reference, in Latur district of Maharashtra.

2. To know relation between women entrepreneurship and women empowerment.

3. To find out various factors that motivate women to become entrepreneur.

4. To study the Government Schemes for Women Empowerment

5. To study the problems and challenges women entrepreneurs face in managing their own businesses

6. To suggest remedial measures for development of women entrepreneurship in Latur district.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

1. Entrepreneurship leads to women empowerment. Positive impact of entrepreneurship on women empowerment.

   H_0 Entrepreneurship not leads to women empowerment.

   H_a Entrepreneurship leads to women empowerment.

2. Financial crisis, marketing problem, family responsibility and lack of education or quality less education are the major problems and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in managing their businesses.

   H_0 Problems not facing by women entrepreneurs.

   H_a Problems facing by women entrepreneurs.

3. Financial independence, family responsibilities, increase in status leads to social respect. and desire to be independent are the major factors that encourage women to start their own enterprises.

   H_0 not increases in status after becoming entrepreneur.

   $H_a$increases in status after becoming entrepreneur.

4. Government skims giving major financial support to women entrepreneurs.

   H_0 government skims not giving support.

   H_a government skims giving financial support.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Data for the proposed research will be collected from primary sources as well as secondary sources.

Primary data will be collected from the district industries centre Latur district, and some of these will be based on physical survey such as using standard questionnaire, Interview scheduled, also observation technique will be used for collection of primary data.

Secondary sources will include books, journals, e-libraries, newspapers and magazines.

Internet-based, websites, Descriptive research designs will be used for the study.

i) THE STUDY AREA :

The study is to be conducted in Latur District. The target population of the study is women who have been running their own businesses in rural and urban areas of Latur District for minimum of ten years and carrying out businesses like; manufacturing agro products, printed material processing, cement/ Bricks production, chilli powder/spices processing, Beauty Parlour, PVP pipe, steel work, mineral water unit,

Tailoring, Food Processing, Cloths/jewellery/Grocery/Vegetable Shops, Bag and Soft Toys making etc.

ii) STUDY SETTING :

The purpose of this research is to study the evolution and development of women entrepreneurship and status of women empowerment, with special reference, in Latur district of Maharashtra.

iii) RESEARCH DESIGN:

Research design will specifically contain information about:

a. Sampling design

b. Data collection design

c. Instrument design

Research design basically prepares the need for collection and analysis of data. The what, when, where, how much and the different methods of data collection are discussed in research design.

a) Sampling design:

The proposed sample size of the population would be 1000 women entrepreneurs. The pilot study will be conducted on 200 to 250 women Entrepreneurs collectively from rural and urban areas in order to refine the data collection process, mainly the content of data and procedures to be followed. The study will also include the case studies of some of the women entrepreneurs. Convenient sampling technique and snowball sampling technique will be used to identify the women entrepreneurs who are running their own businesses in rural and urban areas of the district.

b) Data collection design:

Collection of data is one of the most important steps of research process. No research can be done without the collection of data. There are two types of data. primary data and secondary data. To select the method of data collection it is very important to first identify the data to be used in the research.

Primary data collection

Primary data are collected for the first-time using methods like questionnaire and interview schedule.

In the present research following two methods will be use to collect primary data.

Questionnaire

A set of questions pertaining to the topic under study were compiled and the questionnaire was given to the respondent. This method is time saving and economical. The chief demerit of questionnaire is that in this method non-response rate is very high, thus Interview schedule was designed.

Interview Schedule

Interview schedule method involves a direct interaction between researcher and respondent. It schedules contains a set of questions and the researcher records the answer in his/her own handwriting.

Secondary data collection

Secondary data are data which are already available as they have been gathered and analysed by someone else. These may either be unpublished or published data.
Published data are collected from the following sources:

a) Publications of the central or state governments

b) Various publications of foreign governments or of international bodies and their subsidiary organizations

c) Trade journals

d) Technical journals

e) Books, newspapers and magazines

f) Publications and reports of various associations.

g) Public records and statistics.

h) Historical documents and other sources of published information.

c) Instrument design

Instrument refers to the questionnaire or the schedule that the researcher will be use to collect data.
Well-structured Questionnaire will design to gather information regarding profile of women entrepreneurs, problems faced by women entrepreneurs during establishment and running of business.
If, the response through questionnaire will not good then interview schedule will be prepared for data collection.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Data analysis is concerned with reducing the bulk of accumulated data to manageable size. Data collected was suitably classified & tabulated for the purpose of analysis.

Following tools will be apply for data interpretation:

Percentage analysis, Chi Square Test

The collected data will be tabulated and analysed in pie charts and bar diagrams. And the further calculation can be done by using suitable statistical techniques like chi square, correlation, ANOVA. Analysis will be done by using SPSS software.

6. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

In these days women entrepreneurship become an important source for women empowerment. Women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment, A study of Urban and Rural women Entrepreneurs in Latur district is relatively a new phenomenon, no study have been conducted on this topic. This study is significant because Latur is one of the growing and developing district of India and women in Latur city are empowering through entrepreneurial activities. 14.23% numbers of women Entrepreneurs which is higher than the average number that is 13.76% of total women entrepreneur of India, have set up their enterprises and have been in business successfully. This current study will also contribute to the growing body of literature on female entrepreneurship, also gives all insights about women entrepreneur of Latur district which helps further generation as a guidance as well as motivation. And after deep study about this topic researcher should get knowledge in detail and this knowledge and information became base of solving problems related. Also, it is to the best of the researcher's knowledge.

International status:

Women's entrepreneurship is on the rise globally. In the past year, 163 million women were starting businesses across 74 economies worldwide, while 111 million were running established businesses - according to theGEMthis not only shows the magnitude of impact women entrepreneurs have across the globe, but highlights the contribution they make toward the growth and well-being of their societies,"

National status:

Entrepreneurship is an important tool to empower the women in the country by increasing Family, Economic, Financial and Social Status. From the above study it has been safely concluded that Entrepreneurship brings gender equality and also improves the overall status of women in the family, society and in the nation.

Regional status:

Empowering women is essential to the health and social development of families, communities and countries. When women are living safe, fulfilled and productive lives, they

can reach their full potential. contributing their skills to the workforce and can raise happier and healthier children.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Women entrepreneurship has been recognized as an important, untapped source of economic growth during the last decade. With the spread of education and awareness, Indian women have shifted from the extended kitchen, handicrafts, and traditional cottage industries to non-traditional, higher level of activities.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The district is divided into three sub-divisions and 10 talukas (sub-districts). The number of villages in Latur district according to the 2011 census, is 943. There are ten talukas in Latur District of Maharashtra namely, Latur, Renapur, Ahmadpur, Jalkot,

Chakur, ShirurAnantpal, Ausa, Nilanga, Deoni, udgir. These Ten talukas' will be selected for collection OF sample data.

This study limited to Latur district only and period of research is limited to ten years i.e., 2011-2021.

7. PROPOSED WORK PLAN:

Six Months	Work plan	Year
1	Determining scope and identify the problem	First Year
2	Review of literature	
3	Research methodology, research design, sampling	Second Year
4	Data processing, including editing, data analysis, field work	
5	Preparing of draft report for key result	Third Year
6	Thesis writing and submission.	

TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION:

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Which will carry an Introduction of the concept, context and conceptual study**.**

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Which will review related literature and highlight the research gap.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Which will spell out various design aspects of the study.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF COLLECTION OF DATA

Which will carry the analysis and interpretation of primary and secondary data .

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENATIONS

Which will shows the result, conclusion and recommendations.

- Bibliography

8. EXPECTED OUTCOME:

Empowerment is about being able to grow.as women grow their management skills they also must embrace areas of strategic planning and develop vision of growth. Empowerment

of women through entrepreneurship leads to economic independence, the opportunity to have control over their lives. self-reliance, self-determination, and a way to achieve for themselves. Empowerment through self-employment is also related to women's ability to gain control over economic resources and to participate more fully in the process of building wealth.

Empowerments lead to self-fulfilment to know where women are going. as their business Grow, one of the biggest challenges for women entrepreneurs is learning to "let go" internal business operations – to move from "doing to managing"

and from "management to leadership". Women are becoming more personally and economically empowered through business ownership or entrepreneurship development.

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